

higher. These old Hawaiians held land by about the same sort of tenure as the subjects Charles Le Gros and King Knut. The King was a petty suzerain, in whom alone the allodium vested. The chiefs held lands substantially in fief and for military service, while the common people were mere villeins and tenants at will. Civilization made progress with the people as rapidly as it has with the Japanese. In twenty-five years after the landing of the missionaries (1820) the whole people had, in a great measure, become Americanized. With the great social revolution came the necessity for a change in the system of land tenure from the feudal system to the fee simple, with a second title. Lands had always been sub-divided by metes and bounds from time immemorial, and their locations had, in the absence of the art of writing, been handed down by tradition indeed, but with an accuracy and rigor for which tradition is only an imperfect expression.

To make these titles, as defined in metes and bounds, subjects of Court record a survey was necessary. It was undertaken, and carried forward on a scale commensurate with its importance, and the Hawaiian Government is to be congratulated in having secured for the work an administrator so able, faithful, and efficient as Professor Alexander. The survey of Oahu and Lanai, so far as the general map is concerned, is complete. Maui is nearly finished. Much has been done on Hawaii, but the end is so far away that some years must elapse before a good map is possible. The survey of Kauai is begun on the new system, but the map of that island now existing is a compilation from former surveys upon a less systematic plan.

The Decline in Sugar.

Sugar is at present the most down-trodden leading article of large consumption, as much so as coffee was eighteen months ago. Like the latter then, nobody wants to touch sugar now, unless he cannot help doing so. At least, it is so on this side of the water, and the possibility of a smart recovery in value seems to be farther off than ever. The same feeling prevailed here with respect to coffee in October, 1882, but did not prevent the latter from advancing 50 per cent. within six months, because at that time the entire machinery upon the modern plan for setting a depressed article on its feet again was silently set in motion, syndicates were formed, the New York Coffee Exchange was gained, and a Brazilian deficit was dexterously magnified to give color to the great speculation for a rise.

We point to this coffee movement, because the interests at stake in sugar are much greater than in coffee, and the capital at the disposal of those who want sugar to advance is by far more considerable, so that all that is now wanted is to find a good pretext for putting the ball in motion, and causing a notable rise in the value of sugar, which, since 1847, has never been so cheap.

On January, 3, 1883, fair to good refining Cuban muscovades commanded in the New York market 6½c.; on May 9, 71-8c.; on July 2, 6 11-16c.; on January 2, 1884, 6 1-16c.; on March 4, 5 11-16c.; on May 1, 5 5-16c. This shows that in less than thirteen months sugar declined between 29 and 30 per cent, or about two per cent per month, which is enormous in an article of such large consumption, with good cereal and fruit crops during the year. Sugar has, indeed, been depressed to a point which invites speculation, because ruling rates ruin the cane-sugar planter and leaves the beet-root cultivator and sugar maker barely whole, however economically he may manage. When the best refined hard sugar goes begging in New York at 7½c. a pound just at the opening of the active sugar-consuming campaign, this great article, in which all Christendom is interested, naturally deserves attention, the more so as it is generally believed that it has touched bottom, especially in view of the terrible state of affairs in Cuba, where all of the scourges of creation seem to have conspired to dishearten the unfortunate tax-ground planter.

A financial and economical crisis of the worst kind, because both acute and latent, the precarious negro element rendered mutinous by the landing of filibusters not easy caught, a deep political discontent, taxes which wring the last profit from all classes, and a blundering administration, corrupt at the core, and the whole rendered worse by a prolonged drought, is the state of Cuba, with sugar

prices as low almost as they were in 1847, when slavery flourished. We do not believe that this picture is over-drawn, if all that those now arriving from the island say is true. Even when the late rebellion collapsed, Cuba was not so miserable, for, at least, there was hope in better times coming; now there is none that we know of. And Cuba is the sugar-producing country *par excellence*; no single country turns out as much in normal times, and we take 75 per cent of it, whether the crop is 450,000 tons or 800,000. If beet-root sugar determines the value in Europe, Cuban sugar determines the value in America, and if the one or the other shows a deficiency, sugar is capable of a 30 per cent rebound a great deal quicker than the thirteen months it took to bring it down from a price which was not high.

By the last Continental mail, we perceive that the young beet-roots were doing well. The area seeded in Germany was 10 per cent greater; in Austria, Belgium and Holland it was but little above 1883; in Russia and Poland the seeding had just commenced.

As for cane sugar: In Louisiana, work in the cane-fields was retarded by the late springs, and is so by the inundations now.

In Brazil, the young canes were thriving, there having been moisture more than sufficient, yet it is not believed the now growing crop will be as large as that preceding, which exceeded the one before by 50,000 tons.

In Mauritius there is likely to be a slight excess over last year's yield.

Reunion, Egypt, and Java, all furnished a surplus over the previous crop, with fair prospects as regards the one now in the fields. The Philippine Islands will have a falling off of little importance.

Although the returns for the crops now in process of grinding are not complete at this writing, cane sugar will probably show an excess over 1883 of not more than 100,000 tons all told, which comprises the slight increase in Cuba. In the latter island the dry weather has, of course, been favorable to grinding operations, and the yield has been both rapid and ample as the canes were well matured, but the young canes will from now forward require rain, and plenty of it. As from latest dates the Gulf States had heavy rains, Cuba may yet get her portion.

According to the *Indische Mercur* of Amsterdam, beet-root sugar production increased from 1,393,939 in 1879 to 2,225,000 last year, and that of cane sugar from 3,487,045 tons to 3,759,000 tons, the total having been 4,880,984 in 1879 and 5,984,000 last year, an increase of 22 per cent.

Consumption in the United States increased from 3,738,070 tons during the ten years 1854-63, taken together, to 4,779,551 tons during the decade 1864-73, and to 7,888,945 during the last decade, 1874-83. On comparing the last decade with the first, it will be noticed that the increase has been 110 per cent. In England, where sugar enters duty free, the increase during the past ten years has been proportionately almost as great as in our country, it having found that in a community normally prosperous, sugar consumption increases in the inverse ratio of its cheapness. Hence, it is fair to presume that the trifling increase of production of 7 per cent, between beet-root and cane, all told, which may be assumed for the 1883-84 yield, now being consumed, will disappear without difficulty, causing the visible supply on August 1st next to sink considerably below that of May 10, 1883, the excess then being 206,953 tons.

These views are at present shared in London and on the Continent, where at latest dates there was a decided improvement, with a strong speculative undercurrent, not as yet perceptible in New York, in spite of the enormous American fruit crop in prospect. How long New York will remain apathetic under the circumstances is becoming a matter of considerable curiosity.—*American Mail and Export Journal* for June, 1884.

The wife of Robert J. Burdett, America's most refined humorous writer, died at Ardmore, Penn., a few days ago. As editor of the *Burlington Hawkeye*, and through his literary work elsewhere, Mr. Burdett has a host of unknown friends, to many of whom he has been greatly endeared by the delicate glimpses of a happy domestic life, caught like dewdrops on the yielding spear points of keen yet harmless humor. To his wife he gave all the credit of his success as a writer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. SESSION 1884.

(Continued from page 3)

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, July 25, 1884.

The House met at 10 a.m. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Palohan presented a petition from the residents of Koululua, for the laying of water pipes at that place. Referred to the Minister of the Interior.

The Minister of the Interior submitted the printed report of the Board of Commissioners on Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs. Referred to Select Committee, composed of Kalua, Rowell, Kauhane, Lilikalani, and Baker.

He also reported, in compliance with Mr. Dole's resolution, that the balance of the road tax (\$34,307 09) was in the general cash of the Treasury.

Mr. Dole said that the report of the Minister of Finance showed only a balance of \$2000 in the Treasury, on the commencement of the present term. Where, then, was this thirty-four odd thousand dollars?

The Minister of the Interior stated that accounts were kept different in the Finance Department from what they were in his department. The money was kept in one lump in the Treasury, while in his office accounts were kept with each road district. He explained that, although the report of the Finance Minister was correct up to the date, the next day over \$150,000 was paid in.

Mr. Dole reported from the Judiciary Committee on a petition from Wailuku, asking for the privilege of catching certain fishes, recommended it be tabled until the bill is under consideration.

Also, on a petition presented by Mr. Kean, for removal of the Chinese Theater, on King street, as a nuisance, that be laid on the table. The reports were adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hitchcock inquired as to the authority of the Minister of the Interior for advertising the taboos of fisheries in the harbor of Hilo.

Mr. Hitchcock said that other parties, the Commissioners of the Crown Lands included, owned at least one-half the harbor.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to refund to Conchee the sum of \$26.50, taxes overpaid last year on a dairy on Palama. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that as it is reported there are a large number of children at the Leper Settlement at Kalawao who are not diseased, who are living with the lepers; that the President of the Board of Health be requested to inform this House as to the truth of such report, and what legislation is necessary for their separation. He said Mr. Cummins, who had recently returned from the Leper Settlement, had told him there was at least a hundred healthy children, one-half of whom had been born there, living there in close contact with the worst cases of leprosy.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Palohan stated that as the public interest demanded it, he moved that the Minister of the Interior cause several roads to be repaired and reconstructed leading from Lihue, Kauai, to other places in that vicinity. He said that one important road had been closed by a plantation, and nothing had ever been done towards building another one in its place.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. W. O. Smith moved that the Minister of Finance be requested to advise this House of his reasons for requiring all Custom-house duties to be paid in gold on and after the first of August. He said there might be some grave and important reason for such an order. It might be that the passage of the Currency Bill had something to do with it; but if it had, why not give one month's notice instead of six days. The merchants had evinced a generous desire to aid the Government in its efforts to establish a solid financial basis, but were dissatisfied with this order.

Mr. Kaulukou said the notice was given according to law, and intimated that the pockets of some of the gentleman's friends were about to be affected.

Mr. Wilder said there was little use of firing off a resolution at an empty chair. If the Minister of Finance were present he had no doubt a satisfactory explanation could be given. Mr. Wilder continued that the order referred to was not a new one—it was one issued some time since, but was suspended at the request of the Legislature until the Currency Bill had passed.

Dr. J. Mott Smith thought the Government should give some reason for the renewal of the order, if for no other purpose than to satisfy the people.

Resolution adopted. Mr. Isenberg read for the first time a bill to repeal Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1882, creating the office of Auditor-General.

Mr. Dole read for the first time a bill to amend Section 14 and 17 of Chapter 23 of the Laws of 1882, relative to the Auditor-General.

The two foregoing bills were read a second time by their titles, and made the special

order for next Thursday in Committee of the Whole.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Appropriation Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, Dr. J. Mott Smith in the chair.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to insert a new item of \$3000 for the landing at Ookala. He said that the present landing, which was incomplete, had been built by the planters. Carried.

Mr. Nahinu moved a new item of \$500 for a landing at Napoepoo, Hawaii. Carried.

Mr. Rowell moved a new item of \$2000 for the construction of a breakwater in the Waimea river, Kauai. Agreed to.

Mr. Kalua moved a new item of \$5200 as a subsidy for steamer facilities between Pukoo, Lahaina, and Lanai.

Mr. Kaulukou said he did not think that a weekly trip between those islands would be sufficient. He favored an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of a vessel by the Government.

Mr. Wilder stated that he had made a proposition to the Government to run a steamer as desired to the several islands mentioned for a sum of \$50 a week, which was still pending.

Mr. Kalua's motion to insert \$5200 prevailed.

At 12:30 p.m. recess till half-past 1 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON.

On re-assembling at 1:30 p.m. Mr. Cecil Brown moved to reduce the item of anchors and buoys to \$5,000. Motion lost.

In referring to the Honolulu Fire Department, the Minister of the Interior explained that there was a misprint in the bill. It should be \$25,000 instead of \$20,000. First named amount passed.

Mr. Cleghorn moved to insert \$5,000 for aid to Kapiolani Park, and also that this item and the "Aid to Hawaiian Agricultural Society" and "General Improvement of Public Grounds, Squares and Nurseries" be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Kalua moved that the item for Kapiolani Park be indefinitely postponed. In his opinion the people generally are not benefited by Kapiolani Park. He asked what right the association had to charge gate-money on race days.

Mr. Cecil Brown explained that the races are got up by a different society, and the charges made on the 11th of June go towards paying the expenses of the day and the purses.

He showed the improvements that had been made, and the benefit the Government and the country is receiving from the large investments made in that locality. He favored the reference of the items named to a committee.

Mr. Widemann contradicted the statement made by Mr. Kalua with regard to the sale of whisky on the Park with the knowledge of the Association. It was not true. He stated the object for which the race was gotten up to take place between Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Wilder. It was to buy a carriage for the Sisters of Charity at Kakaako.

Mr. W. O. Smith said he had waited in vain to see where the economy was going to be started. He advocated the passage of the Park item at \$2,500. He believed in economizing in luxuries. He had been informed by a person just returned from Kalawao that there is a great suffering there for want of water.

Mr. Widemann asked for the name of the informant.

Mr. Smith—"Mr. Chas. B. Wilson."

Mr. Widemann said he had never heard it alleged that the residents at Kolaupapa suffered for want of water.

Mr. Cleghorn said the income to the Park had been \$4,000. It had reached that amount by adding the amounts realized by the sale of lots to the subsidy paid by the Government. There were no more lots for sale at present; \$2,500 for the ensuing biennial period would be of little or no use at all.

Mr. Dole said that they ought to set the race course apart from the Park. The Park proper was a widely different thing from the race track. He considered race-courses were demoralizing all over the world. He asked if any of the appropriation had been used for buildings on the race course.

Mr. Cecil Brown—"Not a cent."

Mr. Dole proceeded, and stated that the effect of the Park had been to considerably increase the value of land belonging to the Lunalilo estate, bordering on the Park.

Motion to refer items to a committee carried.

Mr. Bishop moved to strike out the item for "Copying Records of Land Commission." Motion lost, and item passed as in the bill.

Mr. Smith moved that the item "Expenses of Election" be reduced from \$1,000 to \$500. Carried.

Mr. Kalua moved to insert \$5 for the services of a clerk at the last election.

After considerable discussion Mr. J. L. Baker said he would pay the amount out of his pocket rather than prolong discussion. Item passed.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved that incidentals of Interior Department be reduced from \$4,000 to \$2,000.

The Minister of the Interior pointed out

the increased expenditure that was necessary compared with former years.

Mr. Rowell moved to pass the item at \$3,000. Carried.

Committee rose at 3:30 p.m. and reported progress.

The President appointed on Committee on Aid to Parks, etc., Messrs. Dole, Cleghorn, C. Brown, Aholo and Kaunamano.

The following bills were passed:

Anchors and Buoys	\$10,000
Honolulu Fire Department	25,000
Rent Lot Aliilani Hale	283 34
Rent of Aienui	1,200
Rent of Kohololoa Pound	700
Government Printing	5,000
Copying Records Land Commissions	2,400
Books and Stationery for Registrar of Conveyances	300
Expenses of Filing Certificates of Boundaries	200
Expenses of Election	500
Incidentals Interior Department	3,000
Incidentals Governors' Offices	500

Third reading of a bill to provide for Road Supervisors-in-Chief for the several islands.

Mr. Nawahi moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kaunamano moved it pass. Bill passed.

Consideration of a bill to amend Sections 1419 and 1420 of the Civil Code, relating to masters and servants.

Mr. Kalua moved this bill be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved to re-consider the bill. Lost.

House adjourned at 4 p.m. until 10 a.m. Saturday.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, July 24, 1884.

The House met at 10 a.m.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition was presented by Mr. Kalua for a new road from Kawelo to Kamalo, Molekai. Referred to Special Committee.

Mr. Godfrey Brown, Chairman of the Finance Committee reported on the bill to provide for the payment of salaries of officers and expenses of Government from the commencement of the present biennial period up to the time of the passage of the Appropriation Bill now pending, reported the same back favorably, with amendments, one of which was that the operation of the bill should be limited in time to the 31st of August.

The report was adopted and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill to amend Section 1477 of the Civil Code was read a third time and indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend Section 386 of the Civil Code, relating to the fisheries, was taken up.

Mr. Hitchcock moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Amara explained that the object of the bill was to prevent the Chinese from using nets with small meshes, as they catch all the smallest of fish, and thus ruin the fisheries on account of their taking everything large and small.

The Attorney-General favored the bill, and cited the fact that a similar law had been passed in order to protect fish from the raids of the Chinese. The bill did not lay especially against the Chinese, but against any class that made this ruinous raids on fish.

Mr. Wideman said every country had laws—written or unwritten. He believed the Hawaiians had unwritten laws for the protection of fish, which they obeyed from time immemorial. An enemy had appeared who failed to obey those laws. He believed this bill insufficient as it stood, but he would like to see the bill properly amended.

Mr. Kalua favored the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion to refer to a Select Committee was carried, and the President appointed on said Committee Attorney-General Neumann, Amara, Widemann, Kauwila and Kamakele.

The bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Police Courts in certain cases of assault upon public officials was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE ROAD TAX APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Hitchcock, from the Special Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following as the committee's agreement as to the apportionment of the road tax for the present term to the several districts for construction and improvement of roads and bridges:

Honolulu	\$ 40,000
Koolau	8,000
Koolaula	4,000
Ewa	4,500
Waianae	3,000
Waialua	8,000
Lahaina	2,500
Kaanapali	5,000
Wailuku	5,500
Makawao	3,000
Hana	7,500
Molokai	4,000
Lanai	700
North Kohala	5,000
South Kohala	4,000